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CHINA TO PERU.

WHAT A PACIFIC CONFERENCE MEANS.

"Depend upon it, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight it concentrates his mind wonderfully."

With the above quotation as introduction, Mr. H. Wilson Harris writes as follows in the *Daily News*. Studying a good map has much the same effect and on the whole, it is a more comfortable method than the other. Take the Pacific problem, for example. It can be discussed *en l'air*, so to speak. That indeed is what has been happening to it pretty generally for the past week. Or it can be discussed, with the assistance of an adequate map, in some relation to hard facts. It is worth while going that way to work here.

But one word first. President Harding, who, perhaps by accident, perhaps with commendable wisdom, phrased his official preliminary statement a little vaguely, is clearly out for a double event, a general disarmament conference and a conference on the Far East, and the Pacific in particular. Which of these is the more immediately hopeful? On that opinions may, and certainly do, differ. It all depends which of the two the mind fixes on first. Whichever it may be, the difficulties look so obvious that it seems more elementary wisdom to begin with the other.

But on balance there cannot be much doubt that what matters is the Pacific. There you have an issue limited, though vast, where much of the preliminary thinking has already been done in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and other problems studied the question of disarmament since the war has been driven back to the conclusion that the one possible line of advance at the present moment is a naval reduction as the result of understandings between America, Britain and Japan in the Pacific.

THE PACIFIC "POWERS."

The Pacific, then, is the immediate issue. And at this point let us get the map on the table—or, rather, the facts to be gleaned from the map. Mr. Harding's statement speaks of calling into conference "the Powers especially interested in Pacific and Far Eastern problems."

"Powers" is, of course, a polite synonym for "States." If you are a mere paralytic weakness in the diplomatic sense you expect everyone who calls you anything to call you a "Power," all the same.

But who are these Powers? Clearly the States bordering on or situated in the Pacific Ocean. Now the Pacific Ocean has two shores, which lie roughly 5,000 miles apart—a strategic fact on which I hope to be able to say something another day. Down the Asiatic shore, and adjacent to it, there is one row of States; down the American shore there is another row of States. Like this:

ASIA	AMERICA
Siberia (Russia).	Alaska (U.S.A.)
Japan.	Canada.
China.	United States.
Indo-China (France).	Mexico.
Siam.	Central American Republics.
Straits Settlements (British).	Colombia.
Dutch East Indies.	Ecuador.
	Peru.
	Chile.

And down in the South another two. Like this:

AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND

So that if tickets are to be issued to every qualified applicant, and it is hard to see how they can be refused, the idea of a comfortable little four-handed set—Great Britain, America, China and Japan, each with a side of the table to itself—goes pretty clearly by the board.

Some difficulties will no doubt prove less formidable when it comes to the point than they look in advance. It is to be hoped so, at any rate, for the list of possible Conference members is a little disturbing. It will, of course, be shorter at Washington than it is in this column. There is no prospect, for example, of Russia being represented; but will the absence of the Power which theoretically at least speaks for nearly half the Asiatic seaboard of the Pacific inspire confidence in decisions taken without her? Siam, too, is likely to be content to stay outside.

France will no doubt take part in the Conference. She is anxious to assert her position as a Pacific Power. And Holland, as was to be expected, is expressing a lively interest in coming events. She has a better claim than anyone, except Great Britain, to be regarded as a colonialising Power, and all her colonies of any consequence (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Dutch New Guinea) lie in the Pacific.

No trouble is likely to arise there. On the American side it is another matter. The United States, Canada, and Chile must all be passed in if they apply. There can hardly be any question about that. But apart from Chile, Latin America may be distinctly an embarrassment. What about Mexico, for instance? Her Government is not recognised by the United States or any Western Power. She is not qualified for admission to the League of Nations. Yet her importance on strategic grounds alone in any Pacific settlement is incontestable. The friction that arose before the war over the supposed attempt by Japan to secure a concession in Magdalena Bay is proof enough of that.

LATIN AMERICA'S VOICE.

Then there are the Central American Republics, at present busy federating themselves into one. In the days of submarines and inter-oceanic canals (for a rival to the Panama Canal through Nicaragua is still among the possibilities) they are essentially a factor not to be ignored. And well-disposed though Latin America is to the United States it has always been suspicious of certain implications of the Monroe Doctrine, and would violently resist any suggestion of a United States hegemony over the Western hemisphere.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

A SOLUTION FOR MODERN PROBLEMS.

ADDRESS BY DR. H. T. HODGKIN.

Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, who has been travelling in China for some time lecturing to Chinese students on modern problems, and who is continuing this work in Hongkong and Canton, has arranged to give four addresses on the general theme of "The Christian Revolution" to the European community in Hongkong. The first of these addresses was given, yesterday evening, at the City Hall, when a large audience assembled, under the chairmanship of H.E. Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick.

The Chairman mentioned that Dr. Hodgkin was the secretary to the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association and for years had made a special study of problems of social reconstruction. He had no political motive, but sought directions in which, by the application of Christian principles, the condition of mankind might be improved.

Dr. Hodgkin, who has an excellent presence and a good platform manner, covered much ground in the course of an address which lasted for more than an hour, and the difficulty is, within the limits of the space at our disposal, to give a summary of his remarks which shall be more than a mere catalogue of his "points."

Dr. Hodgkin's purpose was to enforce the urgency of modern problems and to urge that the New Testament contained a philosophy of human life relevant to the needs of to-day. And, first, as to the urgency of the problem. Although Hongkong might see little of the more menacing features of the social and political situation in Europe, and elsewhere, to-day—the economic effects of the great events of the last few years had not been so deeply felt here—still, everyone who kept his eyes open must see that the rather overworked word "crisis" applied to the condition of things to-day.

Ten years ago the structure of society seemed fairly stable; why did it seem less stable now? Dr. Hodgkin found the answer to the question in the ill-distribution of wealth, whereby so many lived at or below the poverty line; the materialistic standards of modern civilisation, which led to neglect of the highest values of human life; and "lack of purpose."

Dr. Hodgkin placed in effective contrast the building of beautiful cathedrals by the craftsmen of the Middle Ages and the feverish rush and bustle of modern New York and London. There had been lack of purpose in the industrial Revolution that had swept through Europe and was beginning to affect the great nations of the East; lack of purpose, and civilisation open to the great risks of the war, of strikes and the Russian Revolution. "The driving power of a great purpose was strikingly manifested in the early days of the war when, for once, everyone felt that his life was related to one supreme object. It was the first duty of statesmen and religious leaders to fill the lives of the people with a sense of purpose so that they would move forward towards something worthy of attainment."

Some, to whom life offered little, passionately desired revolution; others, who had no great grievance against the social order, felt that any changes must be made slowly. Somewhere between, the right view might lie; the comfortable classes might need more of the spirit of resolution and the others less. Dr. Hodgkin sought to apply Christian standards to the Russian Revolution and traced its failures to the fact that it was materialistic. The philosophy of Karl Marx, on which it was based, was a materialistic philosophy. The Revolution made the mistake, too, of breaking with the past; the teaching of history opposed that. It destroyed human fellowship by preaching "the class war," and it tried to force men into a new mould.

Dr. Hodgkin deprecated the tendency to blame statesmen because the world in 1921 "was not what—in August, 1914—we hoped it would be." The mass of men, everywhere, had left to statesmen their thinking and their responsibilities and then, when statesmen failed, would turn and blame them. Statesmen could not legislate in advance of public opinion, which was the sum of the opinion of individuals. Human statesmanship needed, from some quarter, assistance in the problem of making a new world; he would suggest a source, in his next lecture. He would try to show that the philosophy of Jesus Christ was amazing in its modernity and in its close relationship to the problems of to-day; it supplied a driving force, a purpose and a goal for human society.

The audience, which had followed the address with close attention, warmly applauded Dr. Hodgkin at the close. The lecturer speaks again to-morrow night.

All these are facts worth digesting in good time. Even between the four Powers most immediately concerned, Britain and America, China and Japan, situations are bound to arise which only a statesmanship inspired by vision as well as resolve is likely to weather. Japan's caution in declining to commit herself on a Pacific Conference at all shows how the wind is blowing. The addition of half a dozen other States with lesser interests can only complicate the problems further.

That is all the more reason for thinking it out soberly beforehand. The main purpose of the Conference is clear—the conclusion of agreements that shall enable Great Britain, the United States and Japan to give a lead to the world by a reduction of their navies. The object of all effort from now on must be to clear every obstacle from the path that leads to such a goal. Fortunately, in men like Secretary Hughes, Mr. Hoover and Chief Justice Taft, President Harding has advisers whose counsel will be directed uniformly towards the attainment of the reasonably attainable and towards nothing else.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HISTORIC CHURCH AT MACAO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have spent the past week-end in Macao. When I was there in February last, the old Church, built in 1815 by the Honourable East India Company, was in ruins. Now, thanks to the munificence of an anonymous donor and to the kindness of local residents interested in the Church, a substantial building has been erected, for which Messrs. Leigh and Orange have generously given the design.

If the work is to be carried to its completion, \$1,500 are still needed for the furnishing and lighting of the Church and for the repairs to the Churchyard.

It has been suggested to me that there may be those in Hongkong, Canton and elsewhere who would feel it a privilege to contribute towards this object; and as one of the Trustees of the Church I am, therefore, venturing to bring this matter to public notice.

The spot is one of great historic interest. Not only is the Church the oldest Protestant Church in the Far East, but in the graveyard lie buried Robert Morrison, the pioneer Missionary and translator of the Bible (in whose memory it is hoped an East window may later be placed), Chinnery the poet and painter, also distinguished Naval and Military officers, including two former Commanders-in-Chief of the China Station.

All who have stood in this graveyard must have been reminded both of the romance and of the cost of the work of the early pioneers; and in re-erecting this tribute to their memory both Free Churchmen and Anglicans can unite.

The date for the Dedication of the Church has been tentatively fixed for Sunday, January 8th, 1923.

Donations may be sent to the International Banking Corporation "Macao Church and Cemetery Fund."—Yours faithfully,

C. R. VICTORIA (HONGKONG.)

St. Paul's College, Hongkong.

October 5th, 1921.

CARELESS QUARRYING.

DEBRIS BLOWN INTO KOWLOON DOCK.

Residents in the older block of European quarters at Kowloon Dock were much alarmed, on Tuesday afternoon, to hear sounds of loud explosions and—in one case, at least—to find that debris from explosions had descended within the quarters.

The cause came to light at the Police Court, yesterday, when a Chinese foreman was charged, before Mr. Lindell, with not taking proper precautions, when blasting, by covering up the holes which had been drilled for insertion of charges. Inspector Aris said that large pieces of granite were thrown, by the force of the explosion, for a considerable distance. One piece inflicted a serious wound upon a man now in hospital. Other pieces fell in Kowloon Dock.

The Magistrate: The granite actually flew over the hillside into the Dock?

The Inspector explained that ground was being cut away, near the Dock, to provide a site for building new residences for the Dock staff. He added that some of the stone went on board a ship and some fell into the back of the European quarters and was found in a cookhouse.

The defendant: I covered the holes with gunny bags and other weights.

The Magistrate: How do you account for the accident?

Defendant: The force was too great.

The Magistrate: That means that you did not use sufficient weights.

The Inspector said that, no coverings appeared to have been used, certainly in three out of four cases.

The Magistrate (to the defendant): You nearly killed one man. If you had killed him you would have been liable to be tried for manslaughter.

The maximum penalty under the Ordinance, \$100—was imposed.

CHINA AND THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, September 24th. The directors and members of the Pacific Conference Discussion Association, under the presidency of Mr. Yeh Kung-chu, held their sixth ordinary meeting this afternoon and the following resolution was passed by a majority:

In view of the position of the Chinese Republic in the Far East and the fact that the reorganization of the Chinese army concerns not only the peace of China but also the weal of the world, especially the future tranquility of the Pacific Ocean region, the official delegates of the Chinese Republic should be admitted to the main disarmament conference of the Powers, in addition to the conferences dealing with Far Eastern questions.

IF YOU WEAR TORICS.

You know you have done the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the visions of eyes that need glasses without using Toric lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics; their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eye. Toric lenses of any prescriptions are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, located in 63, Queen's Road, Central.—Advz.

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HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE
ANNUAL MEETING.

The Hongkong Cricket League held its fifteenth annual meeting in the pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club, last evening. The President (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) was in the chair and there were present: Messrs. R. E. A. Webster (H.K.C.C.), E. J. Edwards and J. P. Robinson (K.C.C.), R. H. Run-jahn (I.R.C.), G. Lee (C.R.C.), B. Basi (Cricketing), W. H. Edmunds (Civil Service), A. O. Brown (Schools), F. A. Edmunds (University), Lieut. F. B. Franks (Navy), Master-Gunner May (R.G.A.), and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. H. H. Taylor).

A brief annual report submitted by Mr. Taylor on behalf of the committee stated:—

"For the past season nine teams entered for the Shield Competition, viz.:—Civil Service, R.G.A., C.R.C., Craigengower, Hongkong C.C., Kowloon C.C., Lady R.C., Hongkong University and Staffs and Department; the latter, however, entered their fixtures early in the season. After several very interesting and keenly contested games, the Civil Service Club secured first place in the League with a score of 21 out of a possible 24. The accounts show a credit balance of \$142.24."

The Chairman, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, remarked that although they were able to show a credit balance it was considerably smaller than the amount in hand at the end of the previous year. The cost of medals was the heaviest item on the expenditure side, and their only income appeared to be derived from entrance fees. He suggested that the entrance fee should be raised to \$15; otherwise their balance would eventually diminish.

After a desultory discussion it was decided not to alter the entrance fee and the report and accounts were adopted.

When the meeting proceeded to the election of officers the Chairman mentioned that he felt rather inclined to suggest that they should have a President each year. It was unanimously resolved, however, on the motion of Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Webster, that Mr. SEVERN should be re-elected for a further term of office.

Mr. H. H. Taylor was re-elected Vice-President and Mr. H. H. Taylor, to whose hard work during the past year the President paid a warm tribute, was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer.

NEXT SEASON'S FIXTURES.

Discussing the question of fixtures for the forthcoming season Mr. Edwards suggested that the matches should be arranged on the "home and away" principle. He submitted a draft proposal which would, he said, make it possible for them to divide their programme into two series. One series would begin on October 15th and end on December 3rd, and the other would begin on January 7th and end on March 4th. No "holiday" Saturdays were, he pointed out, included in those dates.

The President remarked that he doubted whether some of the teams would be ready to begin so soon as that.

Mr. EDMONDS explained that the idea of beginning early was that if any matches had to be postponed there would be Saturdays available at the end of the season. Mr. Edwards said he thought that the teams would prefer to play only one League match because of their "friendly" fixtures and he was supported in this view by Mr. WEBSTER. Most of the other delegates, however, were definitely in favour of the "home and away" principle, which it was finally decided, by 6 votes to 2, to adopt.

A SECOND DIVISION.

The advisability of forming a second division of the League was discussed and the President pointed out that there was a possibility that the University team might decide to enter this division instead of the first. This would leave only seven teams in the first division and would considerably simplify matters in regard to the fixtures.

Mr. EDMONDS mentioned that he knew there was a desire among some of the teams for the formation of a second division and other delegates said they knew of teams likely to enter.

After it had been unanimously resolved to form a second division the President suggested an adjournment. They would not, he pointed out, get very much further at the moment until the League's decision had been communicated to the Clubs. At his suggestion it was decided to adjourn the meeting until next Wednesday, October 12th. In the meantime Clubs are to be invited to send in definite entries for "home and away" matches in each division.

Mr. EDMONDS pointed out, in connection with the formation of a second division, that certain rules would have to be framed to regulate the matter of first division players playing in the junior grade.

The President suggested that that was a knotty point to which delegates might give their best attention during the week, and the meeting then adjourned.

A.P.C. INSPECTOR HELD TO
RANSOM.KOWLOON MAN CAPTURED BY
BANDITS.

News has been received in the Colony that Mr. J. Rasmussen, an up-country inspector of the A.P.C.—whose parents reside at Kowloon—was captured by bandits on the North River, last Saturday, and is being held to ransom, though the amount is not stated. The outrage has been referred to the Danish Consul at Canton, as Mr. Rasmussen is one of his nationals, and the Canton authorities have been asked to despatch an armed force to the rescue. The British Consul is co-operating with his Danish colleague to secure Mr. Rasmussen's release.

A GERMAN TRADE-MARK.
EX-ENEMY RIGHT TO SUE IN
HONGKONG DISPUTED.

The Yan Wa firm, of 233 Queen's Road, Central, were summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, at the instance of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison, solicitors for Messrs. Jensen & Company, of the Bund, Canton, for having in their possession, for sale or purposes of trade, tins of blue shade dye to which a trade mark closely resembling the registered trade mark of the complainants was falsely applied.

Mr. Leo D'Almada defended, and, in entering a plea of "not guilty," said he thought it important, first, to call attention to the summons issued, out of that Court, by Messrs. Deacon, acting as solicitors for the complainants. It would not be denied that the members of the complainant firm were all Germans but, nevertheless, they had taken upon themselves, in the name of H.M. the King, to sue certain peaceful Chinese citizens of this Colony in a criminal court. Mr. D'Almada mentioned that his first intimation of these proceedings was to hear, from his clients, on September 20th, that a warrant had been issued and all their goods, consisting of dyestuffs, had been seized by the police.

Mr. D'Almada read a letter from Messrs. Deacon which stated that the trade mark was registered in the name of the Bad Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Germany, and Messrs. Jensen & Co. had a power of attorney for protecting their interests in Hongkong. The trade mark was renewed in the local register for 14 years from August 12th, 1915, in the name of Bad Anilin and Soda Fabrik.

Mr. D'Almada proceeded to state his reasons for submitting that these proceedings were bad in law, and, therefore, void and of no effect.

(1)—The trade mark was not a registered trade mark of the complainants named in the summons.

(2)—If the complainants were the attorneys or agents of the registered owner, they were not empowered or entitled to bring these proceedings in their own name.

(3)—If entitled, on behalf of their principals, they must do so in the name of their principals.

(4)—If the complainants were rightly inserted in the summons, they must be within the jurisdiction of the Court, whereas they were described as of Canton.

(5)—It was fatal to the prosecution that neither the Bad Anilin Fabrik, of Germany, nor Jensen & Co. had any right of asylum in this Colony, they being former enemy subjects and coming under the Enemy Alien Restriction Ordinance, 1919.

(6)—In view of the provisions of that Ordinance, it was submitted that the Court, in issuing the warrant and summons, acted *ultra vires*.

Continuing, Mr. D'Almada said there was no doubt that, under the Peace Treaty of Versailles, German trade marks became revested in the Germans and on complying with formalities, they became entitled to the use of the mark.

Here, inasmuch as right of residence had been refused to any former enemy alien, the complainants were not entitled to claim the protection of the Court. The Enemy Alien Restriction Ordinance, being a local Act, would override the provisions of the Versailles Treaty in so far as these proceedings were concerned. Unless and until that Ordinance was repealed, the complainants had no right of action in that Court or any other Court in the Colony. Mr. D'Almada recalled that the Ordinance was the outcome of a public meeting convened by the Constitutional Reform Association in November, 1918, when a resolution was passed that no (then) enemy subjects should be allowed to come into the Colony for a certain number of years.

Mr. M. W. Turner, for Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison, replied that the whole objection was based on the fact that the complainants were Germans, but he could easily reply to that. Jensen & Company were the agents of the Badische Anilin Fabrik, which firm was registered under the Versailles Treaty, and having thus registered, they were entitled to protection.

The case was adjourned for a week.

MISTRESS SUED BY A
"BOY."

A Chinese boy sued Mrs. Cameron, of Carlton Hotel, at the Magistrate's, yesterday, for \$10, claiming as money due for wages for 33 days' service at \$3 a month. The case came on for hearing in Mr. Lindell's Court.

Mrs. Cameron admitted liability for \$13.60 only and asserted that she would not pay except under compulsion. The complainant and another servant, she alleged, had robbed three of her tenants. Theft had been frequent in the hotel. Complainant had been in her service for three years. She had always trusted him, but he had been "doing" her from the day he came. Two boys between them had stolen about 67 blankets of which they had been given sole charge. They were not the actual thieves, but they "instigated" the robbery. When asked to produce the blankets, complainant had found them because if he had not he knew he would have been found out. Complainant was not dismissed without notice. He refused to work for her and left without giving notice.

Complainant said that on Monday morning his mistress asked him why he had not instructed the cook to take out 15 dogs. When he told her it was not his business, she chased him out with a broom.

The other boy said that he was told to go away because he had failed to return to his mistress blankets of which he knew nothing.

The hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning.

WHISKY CHANGED INTO
WATER.UNUSUAL CHARGE OF CARGO
BROACHING.

A charge of cargo broaching, in unusual circumstances, was mentioned before Mr. E. Lindell, at the Magistrate's, yesterday morning, when a sampan woman was charged with being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of "Johnny Walker" whisky.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, who defended, asked that Inspector Watt might give the Magistrate some idea of the nature of the case to help his Worship to decide in fixing the amount of bail.

Inspector Watt, of the Detective Department, said the police case was not complete, but the facts were shortly these: Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co. were in the habit of getting 600 cases once or twice a month from a godown at Holt's Wharf. A cargo arrived there on Saturday last and detectives were stationed to watch it. The reason for this was that the firm had reported to the police that recently some of the cases, on being opened, the firm's godown in Hongkong was found to contain bottles of water instead of bottles of whisky. The cases were not damaged in any way and the weight was correct, but when they came to be opened it was evident that a complete case of bottles of pure water had been substituted for a case of whisky. The detectives took up their positions secretly, and on Monday morning, saw Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co.'s godown-keeper—a man who had been with them for seven years and who was a trusted employee—arrive at the godown at Holt's Wharf. He came in the defendant's cargo boat. The detectives saw a portion of the consignment—as much as the boat would hold—loaded on to the boat, which then crossed the harbour to Hongkong.

The detectives also crossed the harbour by All Star Ferry launch, got a sampan, and waited for the cargo boat at Statue pier. They boarded the boat, whereupon the godown man bolted, and managed to get away. On the boat, the detectives found five earthenware jars full of whisky; one case of whisky had been opened, and a basket contained fifteen full bottles of "Johnny Walker."

The defendant was arrested, but all the others escaped. She was the licensee of the boat. Inspector Watt added that Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co. were still taking stock of the 600 cases and they could not say, yet, how many of them might prove to be cases of water and not cases of whisky.

The Magistrate: Is it supposed that the cases were broached in course of transit across the harbour?

Inspector Watt replied in the affirmative, and added that when the cargo boat left the Hongkong side it had cases on board and these, probably, had already been doctored and were to be substituted for genuine cases. It would be easy for the godown keeper to get such cases and to pass them into the godown as though they had come from Holt's Wharf. It was just a question whether the woman in charge of the boat knew that there was a conspiracy afoot; if she did not, she was innocent.

A remand was granted, until Saturday, October 6th, bail being fixed at \$100.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

A BIG HAUL ON THE S.S.
"HANOL."

Messrs. P. A. Lapique and Company, owners of the s.s. *Hanol*, were summoned at the Magistrate's, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, for having allowed the ship to be used for the transportation of illicit opium (1,020 lbs. raw and 493 lbs. prepared).

Mr. Yanovitch, a representative of the firm, entered a plea of not guilty.

Revenue Officer Brown deposed that he searched the *Hanol* at 11 a.m., on September 19th, on her arrival from Haiphong and Kwangchow, and seized the opium, which was concealed in the propeller shaft, oil tank and port and starboard bunkers. These places were only accessible to the members of the crew.

Mr. Yanovitch said that the Captain and European officers made it a practice to search the ship for contraband, and on three previous occasions had found opium which they had handed over to the Revenue Department. On this occasion they had searched the ship, found nothing. It was quite possible the opium to have been smuggled on board at Haiphong and Kwangchow by the stevedore's men, who might afterwards travel on the ship as passengers.

The Magistrate (Mr. Orme) said that Mr. Yanovitch could submit the plea for mitigation of the penalty, but not as a defence. The Ordinance was that the defence must prove to his satisfaction that none of the crew was implicated.

Mr. Yanovitch said that he did not trust the European crew, but he could not vouch for the Chinese.

The Magistrate said that, according to the prosecution, the plea of "where the opium was found" came from the direct supervision of the engine-room staff, and the question was whether or not reasonable precaution had been taken.

Mr. Yanovitch replied that stevedore's men also had easy access to these parts of the ship, unless very strict watch was kept, and that was not possible, as they had only two Europeans in charge of the engine-room.

The Magistrate enquired if all the Chinese crew were still on board.

Mr. Yanovitch said that two men had left the ship since the last trip, but he could not say if it was in connection with the finding of the opium. They had men leaving the ship almost every trip.

The Magistrate: Then you are in an awkward position, as you will not be able to prove that none of the crew was implicated.

Mr. Yanovitch: There is no means of preventing them from leaving.

The Magistrate said that the question was whether or not all possible precaution had been taken. He supposed that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "ELPENOR" ARMS
CASE.EIGHT MONTHS' JAIL FOR CHIEF
CHINESE FIREMAN.

In Mr. Orme's Court at the Magistrate's, yesterday morning, the trial of the chief Chinese fireman of the Blue Funnel steamer *Elpenor* on a charge of smuggling arms was concluded.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, who appeared for the defence, said that he did not propose to call any witnesses, but would like to address the Court on points of law. In arms cases, he said, the onus of proof lay with the prosecution and he submitted that that onus had not been discharged by the prosecution in this case. The arms were found hanging at the stern of the ship, and there was nothing to connect the defendant with them except his own statement. In this he said that Hop Koy had asked him to dump the packages outside the entrance to Lyemun Pass. "We were to get 30 per cent., to be divided between us. I asked the other men to hand the packages up to the stern, and put them out." He made no mention whatever about arms, and the prosecution could not prove that he knew that the packages contained arms.

In consequence of a suspicion, continued Mr. D'Almada, the whole crew of the ship was discharged, and new ones engaged before the ship sailed for Shanghai and Northern Ports. Before that when the ship was on a voyage to Bremen, Amsterdam and other European ports, she was searched here, in Shanghai, and again in Japan and nothing was found. On the return voyage, a man named Turner found two packages hanging to the stern. They were hauled in and found to contain the pistols. Later other packages were found in the tank. The defendant was arrested on information given by the men who had assisted him. In a case like this, when a whole arsenal was brought into Court, the Court was apt to say: Here is the arsenal, this man is charged, and therefore he must be the responsible person—there is no other. This, Mr. D'Almada said, was human nature but the law held a different view. It was for the prosecution to prove that the defendant was either physically or constructively in possession of the arms. It had not been so proved in this case.

The evidence was clear that when the arms were smuggled on board in London, or any other European port—it did not matter where—the defendant was not on board. It must be proved by the prosecution beyond the shadow of a doubt that the defendant knew when he dumped the packages that they contained arms. Until it was so conclusively proved, the prosecution must fail.

The Magistrate said that on the night before the ship's arrival in port, the defendant had instructed two or more men—he would say two because only two had given evidence—to carry the heavy packages from the engine-room, and had supervised the putting of the packages over the stern. If a man did such things in the dead of night, when there was little chance of being disturbed, and then claimed that he did not know what the packages contained, it was too much for him to believe. Defendant must have known that the packages contained arms when he lowered them over the stern.

Mr. D'Almada said that before sentence was passed he would like to ask the Magistrate to take into consideration the fact that the defendant was no doubt the tool of the man Hop.

The Magistrate: He is rather the heir and not so much the tool of the other man. He inherited the arms from him when he took on his job.

Mr. D'Almada: That must be so, but the fact remains that Hop does exist and the police are very keen to get him. Perhaps had they got him, the defendant would not be in the dock now. It is quite possible that the defendant had been prevailed upon by this man Hop to apply for the job which he got, for the purpose of dumping the packages. The defendant holds 10 very good testimonials from various ships, and has always been a worker. I ask your Worship to take that into consideration and pass a light sentence. The number of pistols concerned is out of the question. Be it 1 or 600, the offence is the same.

The Magistrate: I do not think one revolver and 500 amount to the same offence. I think 500 is more serious. Eight months' hard labour.

If anyone looked down the shaft or the tank, for example, he could not help seeing the opium.

Mr. Yanovitch said that the Captain and the Europeans on board had acted almost like policemen. They went on a round of inspection every day. He would admit that they did not open any part of the ship unless they had suspicion, because if they had to open every part of the ship during their rounds it would take them days to complete the search. The oil tank had not been in use for two or three years. The Captain had done his best, and it was hard for him to be blamed.

The Magistrate said that he was not blamed at all. He was prepared to grant that the Europeans on board had done their best, but the question remained whether or not the Chinese crew were not implicated. He was afraid Mr. Yanovitch was not in a position to prove that.

Mr. Yanovitch again raised the point that on previous occasions opium had been found and handed to the Revenue Department.

Mr. Smith enquired if on those occasions the ship was owned by the same Company.

Mr. Yanovitch: Yes, and commanded by the same Captain.

Mr. Smith: I accept that as going in favour of the Company.

The Magistrate said that as the haul was the biggest which had yet come to his notice in prosecutions of this nature, he would have to impose a fine of \$2,000.

Mr. Yanovitch asked for leave to appeal. He said that he would like to engage a solicitor to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate, after explaining the situation to Mr. Yanovitch, agreed to defer his decision for a fortnight in order that Mr. Yanovitch might have time to consider the point.

FACTS THAT SHOULD
INTEREST YOU!

THERE IS AN OLD SAYING THAT "AN OUNCE OF FACT IS WORTH A TON OF TALK." CARPETS ARE DOWN IN PRICE, AND WE TAKE THE LIBERTY TO BRING THIS TO YOUR NOTICE. HERE ARE A FEW CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER
CARPETS

	TO-DAY	OLD PRICE.
1st QUAL. SIZE 5 yds. x 4 yds.	\$300	\$375
2nd " " " " " "	250	300
3rd " " " " " "	150	185

SEAMLESS VELVET
CARPETS

	TO-DAY	OLD PRICE.
ALL SIZE 3 yds. x 3 yds.	\$80	\$100
ONE " " " " " "	120	150
QUALITY " " " " " "	140	175

ANGLO-ORIENT RUGS AND
CARPETS

	TO-DAY	OLD PRICE.
ALL SIZE 3 yds. x 3 yds.	\$120	\$150
NEW " " " " " "	140	175
DESIGNS " " " " " "	160	200

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ACCORDINGLY AND IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CARPET
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Particulars and shade books on application.

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HONGKONG

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"CHU-CHIN-CHOW"

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

FOR SPORTS WEAR

we have a good selection of

SWEATERS

SHIRTS

CRICKET BOOTS

GOLF BROGUES

MUFFLERS.

GOLF HOSE

SOCKS

TWEED HATS

CAPS

DOUBLE TERAI.

SPORTS COATS.

WHITE and GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 10th instant. Hongkong, 8th, October, 1921. [1550]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be OPEN for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 10th, October, 1921. Licensed Warehousemen will be entirely closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent, Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 8th, October, 1921. [1551]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have This Day REMOVED my Office to BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, 1st floor, Entrance from Duddell Street.
P. M. N. da SILVA. [1552]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

MEMBERS are requested to attend the REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING to be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' Home, on FRIDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1921, at 5.45 P.M. Important Business.
Northern Members are urgently invited to be present.
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary. [1553]

TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE "CHAMPION" versus THE BEST match will take place on the C.R.C. ground on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 3 P.M. [1554]

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.

By kind permission of the Hongkong Cricket Club, there will be a MEETING in the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion at 5.30 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next, October 13th, of members of the Hongkong Hockey Club, to elect officers and make arrangements for the coming season. All those wishing to join the Club are invited to attend. [1555]

THE ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following further Subscription to the above Fund has been duly received with thanks:
Per Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$2,500.
Mr. Leung Che Kam, \$50,006.46.
Amount acknowledged \$52,506.46.
Total \$58,506.46.
KWAK SIU LAU,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 5th, October, 1921. [1556]

TO LET.

4 LARGE BRIGHT AIRY OFFICES centrally located.
Apply—Box No. 1143,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1557]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mount Kellett Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
2	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
3	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
4	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
5	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
6	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
7	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
8	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
9	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
10	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700

FOR SALE

GARDEN SEEDS
SWEET PEAS.

Early Large flowering, Mixed Colours
leading sorts raised by a well-known local grower.

At 50 cents per packet.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG

P.O. Box 521.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE Authority of Mr. H. W. LUGAS to Sign for the Undermentioned Firm, is withdrawn from Date.
MOLLER AND CO. (HONGKONG), LIMITED.
Eric Moller,
Permanent Director.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [1559]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED to 2nd Floor of BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, 4, Queen's Road Central. Entrance: Duddell Street.
PITENDRIGH, RUMJAHN & Co., Ltd.
Dated October 1st, 1921. [1557]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to 4th Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
WRIGHT & HORNBY.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [1558]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the First Floor on the top of the Bank of China, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, entrance in Duddell Street.
RAMSEY & CO.
Hongkong, October 1st 1921. [1559]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to 1st Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
BAPISTA, YORK & Co., Ltd.
[1554]

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th day of OCTOBER, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1921. [1483]

POLO GYMKHANA.

A POLO GYMKHANA will be held on the Polo Ground on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, at 4 P.M. The events are open to the Members of the Hongkong Polo Club and the visiting Shanghai Polo Team.

This Gymkhana will be preceded by a four chukka Polo Match, commencing at 3 P.M., between a Shanghai Light Horse Team and a Hongkong Team representing the Army (Past and Present).
The Public are cordially invited to attend.
Playing days this week will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. [1542]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

IN response to suggestions made at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, the General Committee have decided to organise a SMOKING CONCERT ON ARMISTICE NIGHT to be held in the City Hall at 9.15 P.M. in the same manner as last year.
Circulars on the subject will be sent to all Members of the Society in due course.
A. H. K. COBB,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 30th, 1921. [1532]

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1921, at 5.20 P.M., in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL. Circulars will shortly be sent to members in regard to matters to be brought forward at the Meeting.
All Members are particularly requested to attend.
F. BEYINGTON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [1538]

"SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our authorised Agent—
Mr. Ah Choo of Cheong King Wo, Row Silk Merchants,
No. 28, Kung Yat Moon, Canton, and
Mr. K. YATMING of Ming Kee, Matting Manufactory,
No. 3, Ngau Chow Street, Honam, Canton.
The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorised persons.
SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY.
Tai Loong, September 30th, 1921. [1517]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have This Day taken over in Hongkong and China, the Sole Representation of the Associated Machinery Corporation of New York, manufacturers of—
Power Shovel Crane and Excavator Combination.
Trench Cutters, Ladder and Wheel type.
Concrete Handling Equipment for Roads.
Concrete Handling Equipment for Structures.
Building Mixers.
Canal Cutting Machinery.
Transmission Towers.
REISS & Co.,
(Raisa Baotunna, Ltd.)
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [1545]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN.

THE Council hereby invites application for the post of KINDERGARTON MISTRESS in the Tientsin Grammar School. The commencing salary offered is \$140 to \$160, per mensem, according to the qualifications of the successful applicant. Free furnished quarters will be provided by the Council.
Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, and experience should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than October 8th, 1921.
By order,
J. R. LYNESSE,
Secretary. [1538]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of London, hereby give notice that in consequence of uniformity in naming the vessels of the Indo-China Fleet, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "YANIS" of Hongkong official number 151420 of gross tonnage 372.41 tons, register tonnage 208.21, heretofore owned by Nicholas E. Ambatielos-Cephalonia-Greece, and since by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company of London; for permission to change her name to "MAUSANG" and to have her registered in the new name as the Port of Hongkong as owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong, this 1st day of October, 1921.
(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. [1538]

MINING PLANT AND STORES FOR SALE.

OWING to the closing down of their gold mines Messrs. THE BORNEO CO., LTD., Sarawak, are prepared to consider offers for purchase of all or part of the above. The plant comprises 3 Belliss and Morcom Engines each with alternators 214 K.V.A. 550 Volts 50 Cycles, Section Gas Plant 180 H.P., two Garrett Engines 110 H.P. each, Marine type triple expansion Engine 250 H.P., Also motors from 15 to 250 H.P. each, Electric haulage, Pumps 15-200 H.P., Air Compressors, Several miles of light rails, Tip and Box Wagons, Rock Crushers, Tube and Ball Mills together with mining stores such as Piping, Belting, Iron, Steel Plates, Oils, Grease, Cotton Waste, Cyanide, Laboratory Apparatus &c., &c. Can be shipped direct from Kuching to Hongkong per s.s. "Chia Fu".
For full particulars apply to—
Messrs. THE BORNEO CO., LTD.,
SARAWAK. [1522]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of four Lots of CROWN LAND at the junction of Queen's Road Central and Fadder Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
2	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
3	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700
4	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	150	1,700

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

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FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms—Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Deck Cabins.
Motor Launch "Dawson".

INTIMATION

SPECIALITIES FOR THE BATH-ROOM.

BATH SOAPS.

Watson's Carbolic Soaps.

5%, 10% & 20%.

Atkinson's Bath Tablets.

Yardley's Bath Soap.

Colgate's Turkish Bath Soap.

AMMONIA FOR THE BATH.

Watson's

Scrubbs'

BATH SALTS.

Zenobia

Duberry's

Sebanco.

DISINFECTANTS.

Watson's Hygienol.

Lysol

Milton

Jeyes Fluid

Sanitas

Bath Straps.

Bath Brushes.

Loofahs.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
(Established 1841)

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Capital was converted into the Tsing Hua College as a feeder for the American Universities. There are two Faculties in this College: the Chinese and Western. The Western Faculty at present includes nineteen American men and women, fourteen Chinese who have been educated in America, two in England and one in Belgium. The officers of the administration are mostly Chinese, of whom six are American college men. Hitherto the students sent to American colleges have not been drawn wholly from this College, but latterly "owing to shortage of funds," the students going to America appear to have been practically restricted to graduates of this College. One of the books of reference we have consulted gives the number of students sent to America in the past eleven years as 657, but Mr. WALLINGTON KOO, the Chinese Minister to London, in a recent speech in England spoke of 2,500 Chinese students being in America at the present time, as compared with about 250 in England. That number is probably nearer the mark.

The Minister's speech, which was reproduced in the Daily Press a day or two ago, amounted to a plea for the remission of the remaining twenty-three annual instalments of the Boxer indemnity due to Great Britain. The proportion of principal and interest payable amounts to about £400,000 a year. The unpaid portion, if refunded, said Dr. WELLINGTON KOO, would provide China with ample means, not only of sending one or two hundred students to Great Britain every year, but also of encouraging education in China with a view to the extension of intercourse between the two peoples. He said he had found to his gratification a very general sympathy in Great Britain with the idea of encouraging the coming of Chinese students. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs recently stated that it was proposed to appoint a Committee to deal with the subject in the near future. Dr. Koo said he was not only firm in his belief that, in considering the pressing need of national economy, the far-reaching benefit which would accrue, both to China and Great Britain, from the remission of the British share of the Boxer indemnity for educational purposes would not be lost sight of, but confident in his hope that everything would be done to expedite progress on this subject.

In Japan we see the same campaign is in progress. There is in Japan, as in France, a number of students who are stranded or in peril of becoming so. It has been explained that formerly their expenses were defrayed out of provincial treasuries in China, but for some time past regular remittances from the provinces had failed and the burden has fallen on the Central Government. The explanatory statement proceeds to say:—

"The recent financial condition of the Republican Government, however, being anything but reassuring, recourse has often been had to temporary advances from Japanese bankers, the total loan having by this time aggregated ¥1,700,000. The Chinese authorities in charge of the students here are not willing to contract any more loans with Japanese bankers, nor are the latter ready to comply with any further application. An attempt was made to improve the situation by the conclusion of a loan to the amount of ¥600,000 with the Specie Bank through the efforts of the Japanese Foreign Office, but so far no agreement has been reached regarding the nature of the security. According to the latest communication to hand, the Chinese Finance Department has decided to remit ¥1,000,000 to the Chinese students to cover part of their schooling expenditure. The remittance is so limited in amount that the question of the schooling expense for the Chinese students will remain unimproved. Then follows the inevitable suggestion that "the most desirable means of helping the students out of their difficulty appears to be that the Imperial Japanese Government should offer one-third of the Boxer Indemnity to the Chinese students. The total expenses required for the students in Japan aggregate nearly 80,000 per annum. The advances equal to one-third of the Boxer Indemnity will, therefore, be sufficient to maintain the Chinese students in Japan for a period of some eight years after redeeming the old debts amounting to ¥1,700,000." The Japanese authorities will give consideration to this suggestion "for the sake of future Sino-Japanese friendship." The cables have been informing us within the past few years of similar trouble in France, and unless the same means of

solution will be suggested. The suggestion is one that has a great deal to recommend it. Dr. WELLINGTON KOO stated the case for it admirably in the speech to which we have already referred, but it comes to the Powers in Europe at a singularly inopportune time when they can ill-afford to forego any revenue legitimately due to them from any source whatever. We have little doubt, however, that the suggestion will receive in Great Britain and France the most sympathetic consideration that it is possible in the circumstances to give to it, and no doubt the same may be said of Japan.

A meeting of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China will be held on Friday evening.

The "Champion v. The Rest" match in the Tennis League is announced to take place next Saturday.

A meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Club is advertised to take place on the 12th inst. to make arrangements for the coming season.

A lot of Crown land at Mount Kellett, measuring 13,117 sq. feet, will be offered by public auction at the P.W.D. offices on the 11th inst.

A new fire engine has been ordered by the Canton Fire Brigade Society through a foreign firm. The engine is expected to arrive in Canton in December.

An appropriation of \$1,110,000 for educational purposes in the province of Kwangtung for the year 1922 has been approved by the Civil Governor.

The manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's branch at Kirin (Mr. I. Miyamoto) was recently captured by bandits who demanded a ransom of five million yen. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha directors, unheeding this demand, made strong representations to the Chinese authorities with the result that an expedition was sent out and Mr. Miyamoto rescued.

We are given to understand that the British Legion (Hongkong Branch) propose to hold a Carabart Dance for members and their friends at the City Hall on Friday, November 4th, at 9.15 P.M. It was hoped that this dance could take place on Armistice Day, but, the City Hall being already booked, this unfortunately was found to be impossible. An advertisement will appear in our columns shortly giving full particulars.

RENT REVISION.

JUDGE GRANT'S INCREASE.

An application was made in the Summary Court, yesterday, to the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) for a revision of the rent payable in respect of the second and third floors of premises at 203 and 205, Hollywood Road.

Mr. H. K. Hung, solicitor for the owners, said that the houses were purchased 14 years ago and up to the end of 1920 the rent had only been increased once. In 1913 the rent was raised to \$80 but, owing to the rice shortage, the owners decided subsequently to reduce it to \$78. Last June the tenant agreed to pay \$100 for the premises and had made one payment at the increased rate. The owners asked that the Court should fix the rent at \$100. They had been most considerate to their tenants, Mr. Hung said, and these houses were notoriously cheap.

Mr. C. H. Basto, architect, of Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood, gave expert evidence about the houses and expressed the view that \$100 was a very fair rent to ask. He valued the premises at \$34,000, taking \$7,000 to be the value of the buildings and \$27,000 as the value of the site.

The tenant said he would agree to an increase of \$10, making the rent up to \$98 but His Honour decided, after consideration, to fix the figure at \$95. The applicants were allowed \$35 costs.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

October 6th, 9.30 A.M.

LONDON UNEMPLOYED CLASH WITH POLICE.

AMERICAN BANKERS ON THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

KUKLUX-KLAN THREATEN LEGISLATORS AND JUDGES.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE: VIEWS OF THE PREMIER AND LORD BRYCE.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS' ROUBLE EXCHANGE VALUE FIXED.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BIG UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

PROCESSION TO HYDE PARK.

LONDON, October 4th.

London witnessed its biggest unemployed march to-day, ten thousand participating in a procession to Hyde Park with banners inscribed with taunting comparisons between 1914 and 1921, but there was no disorder. The promoters had arranged a demonstration in Trafalgar Square simultaneously with the unemployed discussion at the London County Council, but the police prohibited it, hence the procession to Hyde Park.

The Labour leader, Mr. Gosling, addressing the County Council, said that the number of unemployed in London had increased from 83,465 to 139,938 in the last three months. Trade union benefits were practically exhausted, and a state of utter despair had now been reached. The atmosphere in the East-end was electrical and capable of almost anything. Labour leaders were losing control of the unemployed. Unless the problem was settled immediately, there would be a row throughout the country.

The County Council resolved to call upon the Government to provide work, or, alternatively, to maintain the unemployed.

LATER.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE POLICE.

Later, a brief but ugly encounter occurred with the Police in Trafalgar Square. One of the leaders in Hyde Park urged the crowd to assemble in the Square, despite the regulations. The audience, following his instructions, marched in procession part of the way thither and then proceeded individually. Attempts made to mount the plinth of the Nelson Column were defeated by mounted and foot Police, who sprang up on all sides and pressed back the demonstrators. More of the latter arrived, however, and rushed the Square, whereupon the Police drew their truncheons and pursued the invaders, who fled. Several bottles were thrown at the Police as they charged up one side of the Square. There were a few casualties on both sides, and some arrests made.

THE WORLD IS NOT RIDING TO RUIN.

AMERICAN BANKERS' VIEW.

LOS ANGELES, October 4th.

Mr. John Drum, President of the American Bankers' Association, sounded a new and cheerful note at Los Angeles regarding industrial conditions.

Basing his statement on the reports of a thousand bankers throughout the country, he said there is nothing either in the domestic or foreign situation to justify the pessimistic conclusion that "the world is riding to ruin." A symposium of opinion shows that there are three essential domestic influences which are deterring restoration. They consist, firstly, of the delayed adjustment of labour, which prevents lower costs; secondly, the high cost of transportation, which prevents the natural movement of commodities to market; and, thirdly, the unsound system of taxation, which is diverting working capital.

Mr. Drum adds that there have been undeniable signs of a slight improvement during the past few months.

PREMIER ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

LONDON, October 4th.

Referring to unemployment in his speech to the Press at Inverness, the Premier said that much more had been done in the past two years than ever before in the history of any country. The members of the Government were now applying their minds to see what more could be done. He counselled suspension of judgment as regards newspaper assertions about a comprehensive Government scheme. There could not be a Government scheme till the Cabinet had decided upon it and even then the judgment of the House of Commons must be taken. He was of opinion that things were improving, and he urged the necessity of peace throughout the world, economy, and co-operation among all classes, otherwise there would be disaster.

LATER.

INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF IMPROVEMENT.

Dealing at length with the inflated and fluctuating exchanges as a big impediment to trade and the cause of unemployment, the Premier, at Inverness, said that improvement depended upon the stabilisation of the financial activities and foreign policies of all the nations and not merely of one. Stabilisation could only come when the nations learned that concord and co-operation with one's neighbours constituted a firm basis for one's own national prosperity. Improvement depended, also, on the nations realising that they were not increasing their national wealth every time they printed new treasury notes.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS' ROUBLES. THEIR FIXED EXCHANGE VALUE.

MOSCOW, October 4th.

An official list has been published fixing the rates of exchange in foreign currencies for Russian Soviet roubles. For example, the pound sterling is worth 231,000; the American dollar, 62,400; the French franc 4,300; the German mark, 600; the Japanese yen, 205,000; the Shanghai yuan dollar, 41,500; and the Chinese tael, 90,000.

THE FALLING MARK. INCREASED SURCHARGE ON IMPORT DUTIES.

BERLIN, October 4th.

Owing to the depreciation of the mark, the surcharge on import duties is to be raised, as from October 20th, from 900 to 1000 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

"PEASANTS NO LONGER CONTENT TO RELY ON PROVIDENCE."

MOSCOW, October 4th.

A revolution in agricultural methods is proceeding in Russia. The peasants are no longer content to rely on providence for successful crops, but, profiting by the lessons of the drought, they are making extensive irrigation works. The railways are almost entirely devoted to carrying seedcorn, which is preserved with reverential care.

The foreign relief arrangements are progressing satisfactorily. The British "Save the Children" Fund is feeding a quarter of a million children in the Saratov province, where the Quakers have undertaken responsibility for the complete relief of a large district.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

BELGIUM, PORTUGAL AND HOLLAND INVITED.

WASHINGTON, October 4th.

The State Department is preparing invitations to the Governments of Belgium, Portugal and Holland to attend the conference on Far Eastern subjects. It is understood that the status of Belgium, Holland and Portugal at the Conference will be similar to that of China.

PREMIER ON THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the Washington Conference, said that, if wisely approached and conducted in a broad and courageous spirit, it would constitute one of those outstanding events which would affect human history for generations. The British Government would certainly do all in its power to make the Conference a success—(cheers)—feeling that in doing so they would be interpreting the wishes of every British citizen of the Empire.

LORD BRYCE'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, October 4th.

Lord Bryce, in a speech, expressed the opinion that the danger of future war lay in Continental Europe instead of in the Pacific. He hailed the Washington Conference, however, as a great forward movement towards international relations.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

PREMIER STANDS FOR THE TARIFF AND THE EMPIRE.

OTTAWA, October 4th.

Following on the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Meighen has issued a manifesto, in view of a general election, in favour of the maintenance of the Tariff and of the British connection. Declaring for the maintenance of the British Empire as a League of Autonomous Nations, he says there are common burdens which all must share, but the burdens are light and the advantages abundant as compared with the burdens and advantages of any other conceivable destiny.

Mr. Meighen specially appeals to the women electors, whom the Government enfranchised.

THE KUKLUX-KLAN.

THREATEN LEGISLATORS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, October 4th.

The decision of Congress to investigate the activities of the Kuklux Klan led to an amazing outburst by the adherents of the Klan against the forces of law and order. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives who dared to denounce the "invisible Government" report that they are daily receiving dozens of abusive and threatening letters. Even the Attorney-General is not immune from these attentions.

A JUDGE'S RETORT.

At the sessions, Judge Beaumont, of Texas, in demanding true bills on the charge of murder against the entire membership of the local Klan, said there were members of the Klan in Court who threatened to get him if he defied them. If any of them acted suspiciously in Court he would kill them immediately.

BURGENLAND.

HUNGARY AGREES TO ITS TRANSFER TO AUSTRIA.

BUDAPEST, October 4th.

Hungary has signed a protocol agreeing to the transfer of Burgenland to Austria and has thus cleared the way for an Austro-Hungarian Agreement in conformity with the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors.

THE "QUEST" BEING OVERHAULED.

LONDON, October 4th.

Owing to adverse weather the Quest arrived to overhaul at Entines. Sir Ernest Shackleton lunched with the British Consul and called at the Legation.

TURKEY INCLINING TO PEACE.

IZZET PASHA APPLAUDS EFFORTS FOR INTERVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4th.

Izzet Pasha has voiced the growing Turkish disposition in favour of peace, declaring that the Turks desired to see the Sultanate and Khilafate strengthened and the administration of Turkey developed on strictly constitutional lines. He declared that Turkey had not yet made an official request for intervention, but Izzet Pasha applauded the outside efforts in this direction.

SPANIARDS DEFEAT MOORS. IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

MADRID, October 4th.

Twenty-five thousand Spaniards defeated thirty thousand Moors, capturing important positions including a strongly fortified area containing the Moorish centre of concentration and Staff Headquarters.

A GAINSBOROUGH MASTERPIECE.

REPORTED SALE TO AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, October 4th.

The newspapers state that the Duke of Westminster has sold the Gainsborough masterpiece "Blue Boy" to an American purchaser, the price being £30,000.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, October 4th.

The Egyptian cotton crop, details of which have already been given, is the lowest since the formation of the Department of Agriculture in 1910.

EARLIER CABLES.

COTTON CROP IN THE U.S.A. MOST DISASTROUS SEASON ON RECORD.

NEW YORK, October 4th.

The Bureau of Agriculture, in its cotton crop report, says that the growing season has been the most disastrous on record, the crop showing a loss of 1,668,000 bales during August and September owing to plague and boll weevils, which advanced almost to the limits of the belt, doing damage such as has not been experienced since the initial invasion, while an army of other worms were stripping the leaves from plants over large areas west of the Mississippi.

These farmers plan to clear off the crop and plough early in order to diminish weevil damage next year.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

PREMIER'S VAGUE REFERENCE.

LONDON, October 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Inverness, referring to the Irish question, said: "We had some hopes that we should have furthered it in the Highlands, but we have not succeeded. At any rate, when we enter the London Conference we shall do so with what is known as the Inverness formula. This conference can only succeed if the participants make up their minds definitely and resolutely to trust the common-sense of their own people and do not try to reconcile the extremists."

INQUEST ON R.38 VICTIMS.

AIRSHIP BROKE FROM AN UNKNOWN CAUSE.

LONDON, October 4th.

The inquest on the victims of the R.38 was resumed at Hull. The Coroner told the jury that it was their duty to discover whether the disaster indicated criminal negligence. He reviewed the trials of the airship in 1920 and 1921, when various defects were remedied. During a long trial flight on July 17th buckling of the girder developed, attributable to the propellers, but alterations after this satisfied experts that the R.38 was the last word in airship construction. The survivors testified that the ship was thoroughly tested throughout the fatal flight, no defect developing. Captain Wann, commander of the R.38, was not called, an officer from the Howden base explaining that Captain Wann, who was progressing satisfactorily, was allowed out of hospital to attend a football match on the 4th ult., when excitement caused a relapse, necessitating his removal to a hospital in London. The jury considered Captain Wann's evidence could not further explain the disaster, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death due to the airship breaking from an unknown cause."

LONDON OPIUM TRAFFIC.

PRACTICALLY KILLED BY DEPORTING CHINESE.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Chinese colony at Limehouse is gloomy owing to the forthcoming deportation to China of Low Ping-yu in consequence of his activities in the opium traffic in the East End of London. The Police say that the traffic has practically been killed, at least temporarily, by deportations, and also owing to the decline in the number of Chinese sailors coming to London as a result of the opposition of the Sailors' Union to the employment of Chinese on British ships.

THE MOPLAH RISING. HINDUS BEREAVED.

LONDON, October 4th.

The latest news of the Moplah rising shows that the Khalifate leader, Kunhamed, who was recently reported to have established a Khalifate "kingdom" in one of the affected districts and subsequently stated to have fled before the British troops, is now heading a rebel band of 2,250 men with fifty firearms.

According to refugees who arrived at Calicut from Thuvur, 34 Hindus and two Moplahs, who were tried by Kunhamed, were executed there and their heads cut off and thrown into a well. The Moplahs were beheaded for helping the troops. Fifty Hindu houses in Thuvur were also burned down.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CONTRIBUTION WORTH £250,000.

The British Government has decided to contribute towards Russian famine relief certain war surpluses, held by the Disposals Board, consisting of medical stores, clothing, etc., costing about £250,000. The supplies will be handed over to the British Red Cross for distribution in Russia.

AMSTERDAM PORT WORKERS STRIKE.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Amsterdam port workers have struck owing to differences with the shipping lines with regard to payment out of the port reserve funds.

SYNTHETIC MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA.

FRENCH SCIENTIST'S CLAIM.

PARIS, October 4th.

A French scientist claims to have discovered a method for the synthetic manufacture of ammonia by extracting hydrogen and carbon monoxide, produced by passing steam through red-hot coke and then submitting the mixture of this hydrogen and nitrogen to extremely high pressure.

SIAMESE PRINCE IN LONDON.

STUDYING CHILD MEDICAL INSPECTION SYSTEM.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Siamese Prince and Princess Mahidol have arrived in London from America to study the system of medical inspection of school children.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

STOCKHOLM, October 4th.

The Government has resigned.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CHINESE LOAN ON THE PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, October 4th.

The newspapers state that the Cabinet has decided in principle in favour of the issue of a Chinese loan on the Paris market in connection with the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO SIAM.

WASHINGTON, October 4th.

Mr. Edward Brodie has been appointed American Minister to Siam.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHANGHAI JAIL BREAKERS REMOVED TO TIENTSIN.

SHANGHAI, October 5th.

Norman and Muncie, who escaped from the American jail, were yesterday handed over to a military escort and removed by train to Tientsin.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

NINETY-FIVE MEMBERS OF CHINA'S DELEGATION SAIL.

SHANGHAI, October 5th.

Ninety-five members of China's delegation to the Washington Conference left Shanghai yesterday evening for Seattle by the Admiral Line s.s. *Hawkeye State*.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

The Asiatic News Agency in a despatch dated Peking, September 24th, says: "The latest report from the Chinese Minister in Paris concerning the Banque Industrielle de Chine is to the effect that, after serious consideration, the French Government has decided in favour of the restitution of the Banque in China by giving it financial assistance. As the Banque also embraces Chinese interests, the French Government has instructed its representative in Peking to discuss the matter with the Peking authorities with a view to enable the Banque to reopen its doors as soon as possible."

Housewives at home were recently in despair of the food prospect, consequent on the drought. Cabbages were 16d., small marrow 18d., peas and beans 1s. a lb., plums 15d., green-gages 18d. to 24d., cooking apples 8d., eating 1s. English butter 37d. per lb., eggs 99d. per dozen, and bacon 40d. per lb.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND BRITISH NATIONALITY.

With reference to the latter part of the leading article in our yesterday's issue, a correspondent refers us to the proviso to Sec. 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914. That section, after enacting who shall be "deemed to be natural-born British subjects" (amongst whom are included "Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and... was born within His Majesty's allegiance"), goes on to enact as follows:—

"Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subject."

Our correspondent adds: This being so, inasmuch as by treaty, etc., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects in all the treaty ports of China, any child of a British subject born in one of those treaty ports, and whose father at the time of his birth was a British subject, must be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance, and is consequently a natural-born British subject, whether or not that child's father was born, or at anytime resided, within His Majesty's dominions.

The letter which you quote is therefore incorrect in stating that:—"Persons born to British parents in a country of extra-territoriality are not born 'within the allegiance' of the King." A "country of extra-territoriality" is necessarily a country where the King exercises jurisdiction over British subjects; and, that being so, a child there born to British parents is born within the King's allegiance.

The subject is of such general interest to British subjects residing in China that we reproduce the comment on this provision of the Act which was made by the writer we quoted in our leading article yesterday. He says: "Of course, legislation may attach to birth in countries of extra-territorial jurisdiction an effect which is not created by the common law, and it may even make that effect retrospective (though not without some risk of injustice, for it may be laying persons who were by birth foreigners retrospectively open to the penalties of treason). And the Act of 1914 seems at first sight to have instituted a perpetual succession to British nationality in the case of countries of extra-territorial jurisdiction, as well as in those protectorates where the King exercises jurisdiction over British subjects. But, although expressed to be retrospective, the provision is far from being clear in effect. It enacts that 'the child of a British subject' shall be considered British, whether born before or after the date of the Act, if born in a place where the King 'exercises' extra-territorial jurisdiction. Thus, it cannot apply to cases where the King does not now exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction, though he did once. Therefore it does not apply at all to Japan."

"Even if we read 'exercises' as extended at the date of birth—which is a libel—there remains a further difficulty. The proviso speaks of 'the child of a British subject' born in extra-territorial countries. Now a similar phrase in the old Acts was held to extend the privilege and obligations of British nationality to a single generation only. The Acts of Anne and George II. provided that the children born abroad of a 'natural-born British father' should be to all intents and purposes whatever natural-born British subjects. But it was immediately held that they did not become such for the purpose of transmitting British nationality. By parity of reasoning, when we read the new Act of 1914 declaring that the 'children' of British subjects born in extra-territorial countries shall be considered to be born within the King's allegiance, we must interpret it not as introducing an infinite succession of British generations, but simply as conferring British nationality on one additional generation."

Until the Statute of 1914 has been further amended or interpreted, it cannot be termed a safe guide.

Tokyo, September 21st, 1921.

THEMIS.

AUSTRALIA AND GERMAN PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The property of all German nationals living in Australia, whose assets were confiscated shortly after the beginning of the war, is not to be retained and credited to the German Government in part payment of reparations. In some cases, if it can be shown that the Germans concerned have been loyal to the British Crown, the property now held by the public trustee is to be returned. Mr. Macfarlane has been deputed by the Federal Government to inquire into and report on the case of Germans who have been resident in Australia for more than 10 years, whether during the war they were guilty of any disloyal act, and, in the case of those who have been in Australia for less than 10 years, whether they may be considered loyal subjects. He is also required to recommend what provision should be made for the maintenance of any German nationals whose properties are liquidated under the Treaty of Peace Regulations. The value of the property involved amounts to only a few thousands of pounds, but the principle involved is regarded as important. Mr. Macfarlane will commence his inquiries in Brisbane.



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Taipei Hotel—Taiwan Railway Hotel

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Fusan Hotel	Dairen Hotel	
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Bygon (Port Arthur)
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Shingai Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	

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1408

PRESIDENT HARDING.

(BY VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE.)

WASHINGTON, July 30th.

The circular room at the Executive Office of the White House, where President Harding receives visitors, is spacious, lofty, and almost cool; the simple and tasteful decorations, like the few pieces of furniture, are in keeping with its dimensions; but the impression of harmonious largeness they give is effaced by the impression of human largeness made by the President's own personality. Once before, as he kindly reminded me, I had met Mr. Harding, and I clearly remember his finely proportioned and handsome figure. Well over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, with a torso like that of a Greek athlete, regular aquiline features, square jaw, small hands, feet, and the ease of strength in his movements, he is probably the most physically attractive man in the long list of Presidential residents at the White House. His tropical white suit suits him admirably. There is no pose, no affectation of simplicity, for he is simple without affectation. He is conscious of the great power and dignity of his position, but wears that consciousness as though he had been trained from youth to bear the mighty burden that lies on his shoulders to-day.

A FITTING TRAINING.

On his desk lay a copy of a newspaper, the *Marion Star*, with the simple slip address sent by American newspapers that are sent through the post. President Harding is probably prouder of this newspaper than of anything else he has done, for he made it and, in making it, learned the ways of human kind. No man can achieve the difficult task of creating a successful daily newspaper without finding out a great deal about human nature, with its strength and its weaknesses, its good sides and its bad, and above all, the redeeming virtue of simple kindness and common sense in all human affairs. I could not help thinking, as he spoke of his early life, his studies of the law, his work as an insurance writer, and finally, as a journalist and newspaper proprietor, how singularly this training had fitted him for his present task.

There was almost a wistful note in his voice when he described how the thing that had given him most pleasure in life, a pleasure that never stales, is to stand in the mechanical department during the last hour before the paper goes to press. The rush and the emotion of "making up" the last page, of doing the work, or seeing that it is done, swiftly and well, the sense of triumph that is born when a well "made" page is ready for the foundry, and the pride of achievement as the presses begin to hum and the first copies are sped on their way to the distributing centres.

It is characteristic of the man that he has made of his newspaper a co-operative undertaking in which editors, managers, and the heads of the mechanical departments are shareholders, taking their proportion of the profits in addition to their salaries. "Sometime," said the President, "I think they do better when I am not there. They work splendidly as a team and are all proud of their work."

THE CABINET ROOM.

We passed for a moment into the Cabinet room, an unpretentious, business-like chamber, where the President meets the members of his Administration in council, each of whom sits according to the seniority of the Department he represents. The President is, naturally, in the chair, but opposite him at the other end of the table sits the Vice-President—an innovation which Mr. Harding, and others with him, regard as eminently proper and useful.

The United States Cabinet does not possess executive power. That is vested in the President. It is rather a council for the exchange of ideas upon current administrative problems.

President Harding loves to hear the views of others, and he gives them fullest consideration before deciding, upon the course for which the responsibility is his alone.

It was delightful to hear him praise the abilities of the distinguished men who assist him. Could they have heard what the President said of them, they would surely have felt that they had in him not only a chief, but an affectionate friend.

I may be wrong, but I have one very definite impression, after being privileged to spend one hour and a half in President Harding's genial company. I think he is very definitely his own master, and not "the man" of any action or coterie. The broad, good-humoured patience which he displays towards everything and everybody, as though he leave ample room for it and them to be presented to his mind in the most favourable aspect; the ready wit with which he laughs at himself and underlines the comical side of events; but, above all, the broad common sense that comes out in the expression of his definite opinions, combine to convey a notion that here is a man who will quietly make up his mind without undue yielding to any influence, and that, when his mind is made up, it will be found somewhere very near a commonsense centre of gravity.

I came away from the White House not only pleased—any man would have been pleased after so kind a reception—but comforted, because I felt that the destinies of the American people and the influence which their action must have upon the welfare of the world could not be safer than in the hands of this big, limbed, well-built, and straightforward son of Ohio whom the suffrages of an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens have placed in the chair of Lincoln.—*Times*.

ART GIFT TO QUEEN MARY.

A number of distinguished architects, painters, sculptors, and decorators are combining to create a model miniature house, eight feet high, and completely furnished as a united art presentation to the Queen. Sir Edwin Lutyens is superintending the details, and his collaborators include Mr. J. B. Sargent, Sir J. Lavery and Sir W. Orpen. Miniature portraits of the Royal family and miniature statues will adorn the tiny rooms, of which the ceilings will be decorated with paintings.

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WEDDED IN ALMSHOUSE LOVE THAT ENDURED 50 YEARS.

BERLIN, August 21st.
The wedding of a couple who had been engaged to be married for 50 years was solemnized in the Charlottenburg almshouses yesterday. The bride, who is popularly known as "Auntie Rosie," is in her 60th year, and the bridegroom, a musician named Hermann Krahnst, is her senior by 10 years. Their love affairs date from 1839, when the 13-year-old Rosie caught sight of Hermann at her brother's confirmation. She afterwards became a servant in the Berlin palace of Kaiser Wilhelm I. The couple became engaged but the wedding was postponed until the income of Hermann, whose earnings as a fiddler were meagre, were sufficient to support a comfortable married life. For years he struggled, first as a music-teacher, then as first violinist in a modest string band. They were still "engaged" to be married when grey hairs began to appear. They remained true to each other, in spite of long periods of illness and ill luck, and it was not until February last, when the 75-year-old fiddler was taken under the wing of a Charlottenburg charitable institute, that the pair were separated. But not for long. On Saturday, "Auntie Rosie" was called, healthy and smiling, to the almshouse and there the couple were made one.

Why do they pay Harry Lauder 2400 a week?—*Mr. James Sanger.*

The demon of cheapness has been apparent for too long.—*Mr. W. Greenwood.*

The telephone is the most aggravating of modern inventions.—*Mr. Kellaway.*

In every course in politics there are pros and cons.—*Sir H. Mackinder, M.P.*

Corns, Calluses Ended Quickly!

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Ever carve your toe with a knife trying to get rid of a corn? Ever use scissors and snip off part of the corn too close to the "quick"? Ever



"Geta-It" Puts Your Feet in Glove—It Ends Corns Quickly.

pack up your toe with "contractions" and plaster as though you were packing a chair vase for parcel post? Ever use greasy ointments that rub off on your stockings? Ever use sticky tape that is jerked off when you pull your stockings off? Rather "it" on any corn or callus gives it a quick, painless, peaceful, certain removal. Why suffer "Geta-It" stops corn pains. It lets you work, smile and dance, even with corns. It is the common-sense way, the only simple, easy way—peels corns off like a banana skin. Used by millions. It never fails.

"Geta-It" the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Mfgd by B. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Obtainable and all Chemists from Stores or Messrs. & Purvis (Lima), Ltd., Prince's Bldg. Hongkong.

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KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Dec, at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang
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KAO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct, at 11 a.m.
KAO MARU ... Friday, 29th Oct, at 11 a.m.
KAO MARU ... Friday, 11th Oct, at 11 p.m.
KAO MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITSU MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.
MATSUYAMA MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Oct, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Nov, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.
DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU ... End of Oct.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 17th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BENTEN MARU ... Saturday, 15th Oct.
TOTO MI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Oct.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMAKURA MARU (calling Nagasaki) ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.
KIRIN MARU (calling Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 12th Oct.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 25th Oct, at 11 a.m.

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colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall
covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's
Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advan-
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It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.
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H.M. THE KING.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE BY LABOUR
LEADER.

The following report relating to "the
Northcliffe interview" at New York
(which Lord Northcliffe subsequently
repudiated) is interesting for the
eloquent tribute of a Labour leader to
the King as a constitutional monarch.
It is from a report of the proceedings
of the House of Commons:-

Mr. LYON GEORGE, Prime Minister
(Carnarvon Boroughs, C.L.)—I move the
adjournment of the House, and in doing
so I would like to make a statement.
Statements have appeared in certain
organs of the Irish and English Press
attributing words of great consequence
to His Majesty the King relating to
Irish policy. They appeared in the
form of an interview which Lord North-
cliffe seems to have given (an Hon.
Member: "Seems to") in the United
States of America, and to have forward-
ed to his newspapers for publication. It
is quite impossible always to follow these
calumnious statements, but here they
are of a very categorical character and
attribute very serious statements to the
Sovereign. Moreover, they are calcu-
lated at the present moment, if believed,
to prejudice seriously the chances of an
Irish settlement, and they have been
circulated very freely, more especially in
Ireland. His Majesty has therefore
authorized me to read to the House of
Commons the following statement on his
behalf which I have just received:-

"His Majesty the King has had his
attention directed to certain state-
ments reporting an interview with
Lord Northcliffe appearing in the
Daily Mail, and reproduced in the
Daily Express and some other
newspapers. The statements contained
in the reports are a complete fabrica-
tion. No such conversation as this
has taken place, nor were any such
remarks as those alleged made by his
Majesty.

"His Majesty also desires it to be
made quite clear, as the contrary is
suggested in the interview, that in his
speech to the Parliament of Northern
Ireland he followed the invariable con-
stitutional practice relating to
Speeches from the Throne in Parlia-
ment." (Cheers.)

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS (Derby, Lab.).—
The House generally will appreciate the
action of the Prime Minister in dealing
with this matter in the only place in
which it ought to be dealt with. Any
public man must, of necessity, be subject
to criticism and difference of opinion
and the Government of the day can be
no exception to that rule. This House
of Commons need not on any occasion
be called upon to take sides on criticisms
of public men, or even representatives
of newspapers. But, after all, there is
an issue raised in this matter that is
of more importance than either per-
sonal politicians or newspaper propie-
tors. (Cheers.) The position that his
Majesty occupies in this country to-day
is a position second to none occupied
by any King in any part of the world.
(Cheers.) I believe that is because of
the good and sound practice first that
he recognizes no class and no creed, but
realizes that the interest of the whole
of the people is his first and paramount
consideration—(cheers)—and, secondly,
that he realizes and acts as a constitu-
tional monarch. If the party with which
I am associated came into power to-
morrow, we can believe that his Majesty
would accept our advice as readily as he
accepts the advice of the present
Government. (Cheers.)

That is not only the duty of his
Majesty, but it is the practice that he
is always anxious and willing to follow.
That makes him the strong monarch that
he is today. Therefore, I believe that
it is the duty of all of us in this House
to associate ourselves with the dignified
protest that he makes, a protest that he
is entitled to make not only in the in-
terests of himself but the interests of
constitutional government in this coun-
try. (Loud cheers.)

ABOVE ALL PARTY.

I may take the opportunity of now
saying that more than once in grave in-
dustrial disputes efforts were made in
different quarters to involve his Majesty.
I always believed that no greater dis-
service could be rendered to the Throne
for many and obvious reasons. In the
same way, and following the same rule,
I believe it is wise that he should be
kept clear of all such matters. There-
fore, I am glad that this opportunity
has been given not merely in the in-
terests of the Government, but in the
interests of the House of Commons, which
represents the country of placing on
record our feeling that his Majesty the
King has not taken what otherwise
would have been an unconstitutional
action, and that nothing that has been
said by anybody for interested or Press
purposes will prevent that peace in
Ireland that we desire, and the whole
of the country looks for, at this moment.
(Cheers.)

Sir D. MAGLEAN.—Just in one sentence
may I say that his Majesty has been
one of the truest exponents of the real
constitutional doctrine that the British
Throne has ever known, and in his re-
pudiation of the words which have been
attributed to him he has acted in accord
with what the whole of the people of
this country and his faithful Commons
expected of him? (Cheers.)

SUNDAY DEVOTION.

Mr. Lloyd George on leaving Edin-
burgh, at the end of August, was com-
plimented on his having attended church
twice on Sunday. He replied that it was
his hope that his example would be
followed, for Scotland owed her past
greatness to her devotion to Sunday
observance. He hoped she would con-
tinue to do so. Otherwise she would go
down.

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will be despatched from this Port on or about
TUESDAY, the 13th October, 1931, taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
Suez and Valuable and Tea for India, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped direct to Marseilles and London.
Passengers will be received at this Office until 8
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Hongkong, October 4th, 1931. [1540]



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THE INDIAN ARMY.

LARGE SURPLUS OF BRITISH
OFFICERS.

The Military Secretary to Army Head-
quarters, in a letter concerning the po-
sition of British Officers in the Indian
Army, states that from representations
made from time to time His Excellency
the Commander-in-Chief is well aware
that a feeling of uncertainty and appre-
hension as to the future exists in the
minds of officers of the Indian Army,
more especially perhaps amongst the
junior ranks. The main causes of this
uneasiness are:-

(a) The fact that it has not yet been
possible to carry out permanent postings
to units. (b) The knowledge that the
present strength in Officers reveals a
large surplus over eventual post-bellum
requirements, and the consequent specu-
lation, based for the most part on irrepro-
bable rumour, as to the individuals likely
to be affected and the methods of elimi-
nation likely to be adopted.

There is a large surplus of Regular
Officers at present estimated at some-
thing over 2,000 when disbandments are
completed and the Indian Army assumes
its normal strength and composition.
After an exhaustive examination of the
subject, it was found that the surplus is
entirely contained amongst those whose
dates of commission for purposes of pro-
motion, are included in the period from
January 1st, 1915, and December 31st,
1918. It is for this reason that it will
not be possible to make permanent post-
ings of officers commissioned after Decem-
ber 31st, 1914, until the surplus officer
question is finally disposed of, and it is
known which officers are going to remain
in the service. It is obvious that with
an average of approximately 800 officers
holding commissions for each of the
years 1915-19, it is necessary very sub-
stantially to reduce these numbers to
obviate the impossible position which
would eventually arise, and to safeguard
the general prospects of individual
officers.

In the first instance resignations will
be entirely on a voluntary basis, and
as the terms to be offered are likely
to compare favourably with those given
by the Home authorities under similar
circumstances, it is confidently hoped
that the necessary number of voluntary
acceptances will be forthcoming, and that
there will be no necessity for employing
other methods to attain the object in
view.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Fri., 7th Oct., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Fri., 7th Oct., Noon.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri., 7th Oct., 3 p.m.
BANGKOK ... "YENSANG" ... Sat., 8th Oct., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat., 8th Oct., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TASANG" ... Tues., 11th Oct., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW ... "HOPSANG" ... Wed., 13th Oct., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
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and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified
Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Solow when convenient.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons
steamers, "HINSANG" and "YANNTS" both steamers
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on
through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau
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via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.

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Saturday, 8th Oct, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
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M.V. "GLENORLE" ... 20th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel
M.V. "GLENAPP" ... Leaves Hongkong
S.S. "CARNARYNSHIRE" ... 19th Oct. GAWA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 3rd Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 23rd Nov. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYA ABE

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 5th.
Bahama, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. W. Couper, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.
Hongkong, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai via Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hydang, British str., 561 tons, Capt. J. W. Collins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Kaipung, French str., 177 tons, Capt. F. Dubois, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.
Kaungyat, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. O. Nwaha, from Hainan, with a general cargo.—Globe Nav. Co.
Nam Wah, Chinese str., 447 tons, Capt. H. Carneiro, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Sze Hing & Co.
Sunning, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Canton, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
Tzongkai, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. P. Hopman, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.C. L.
Wahung, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Ching Hin Fong, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang & Co.
Washing, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. Pittigrew, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Yangtchiang, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Hainan, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.

CLEARANCES.

October 5th.
Hangsang, for Canton.
Black Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hupoh, for Hailuo.
Judd, for Pakhoi.
Kaungyat, for Canton.
Nam Wah, for K. C. Wan.
Nile, for Singapore.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Pharung, for Haiphong.
Schudack, for Hongkong.
Sunning, for Amoy.
Tonghai, for Foochow.
Tyndareus, for Kutchinotzu.
Wahung, for K. C. Wan.
Washing, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Hangsang*, on October 5th:—
 Mr. O. Cook.
 Per s.s. *Hailuo*, on October 5th:—
 Mr. A. B. Raworth.

DEPARTED.
 Per P.M. s.s. *Golden State*, on October 5th:—
 Mr. W. Booth, Mr. J. L. Chavet, Mr. E. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fisher, Mrs. W. W. Harris, Miss Bertha E. Harris, Mrs. Mary Leonard, Miss Pauline Leonard, Mr. C. Lombardini, Mrs. F. D. S. Merchant, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Miss Barbara Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie, Mrs. Carl Orton, Mr. Chas. B. Tipton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Myer, Mrs. A. O. Ben, Mr. J. W. de Bloeme, Mr. H. V. Bernar, Mr. Chan Harr, Miss L. Desjardes, Mr. A. Ettiger, Mr. S. C. E. Ebrahim, Miss G. Ezra, Mrs. J. Feldstein, Mr. Horley Horder, Mrs. R. J. Harrison, Mr. Chas. M. Reimer, Mr. L. Schipper, Mr. S. F. Siefert, Miss R. A. Weiss.

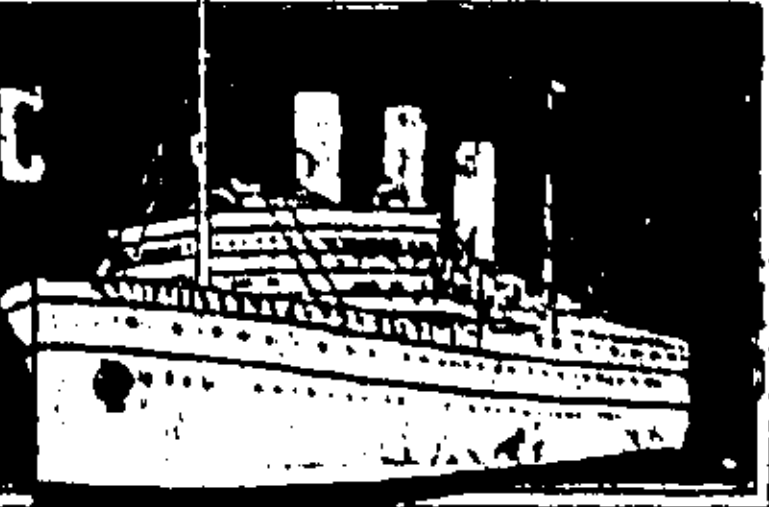
SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Manila on October 4th, at 4 p.m. left there on October 5th, at 2.30 a.m., and is due at Hongkong at 2 p.m. to-day. She will berth at Kowloon wharf.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kumakura Maru* (Liverpool line) left Singapore for this port on October 4th, and is expected here on October 10th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kirin Maru* (Calcutta line) left Singapore for this port on October 4th, and is expected here on October 11th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kinna Maru* (European line) left Kobe for this port, via Moji and Shanghai, on October 4th, and is expected here on October 13th. She will sail for Europe, via Singapore, on October 14th.
 The s.s. *Hyson* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on October 5th for Hongkong, and is due here on October 10th.
 The B.I. s.s. *Japan* left Calcutta on October 2nd, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about October 19th.
 The s.s. *Pelorus* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on October 3rd for Hongkong, and is due here on October 8th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru* arrived at Keelung, Formosa, on October 3rd, at 10 a.m., and sailed the same day at 5 p.m. for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Azi Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 12th.
Benten Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 10th.
Boues Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due end of November.
Empress of Russia, due to-day, 2 p.m.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Karmala (P. & O.), due October 9th.
Kirin Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 11th.
Monteagle (C.P.), due October 25th.
Wyonza (P. & O.), due October 25th.
Rivia Maru (T.K.K.), due October 9th.
Rhena (Blue Funnel line), due October 23rd.
Shidzuka Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 13th.
Silver State (Admiral line), due October 9th.
Somali (P. & O.), due November 5th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due October 24th.
Terilla (B.I.), due October 28th.
Wray Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due second half of October.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, & Montreal.

Ship	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Oct. 13	Oct. 31
<i>Monteagle</i>	Oct. 26	Nov. 13
<i>Empress of Asia</i>	Nov. 10	Nov. 28
<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Nov. 23	Dec. 13
<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
<i>Monteagle</i>	Jan. 17	Feb. 11

Connecting Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre & Naples.
 Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAR.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
 s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"
 Nov. 23rd Dec. 13th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
 s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"
 Nov. 23rd Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

FRANCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
 INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG TO JAVA
 Calling at Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

s.s. "NILE"
 October 5th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

FRANCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN
 JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

s.s. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 15th Oct.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

s.s. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 6th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
 2nd Floor, Princes Building,
 No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Tel. No. 2206.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Ship	From Hongkong	Due Honolulu
<i>PERLA MARU</i>	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
<i>TAIYO MARU</i>	Oct. 26	Oct. 28
<i>SIBERIA MARU</i>	Nov. 9	Nov. 15
<i>YENYO MARU</i>	Nov. 23	Nov. 27
<i>SHINYO MARU</i>	Dec. 7	Dec. 13

Calling at Dairen and calling call at Keelung and Shanghai.
 Calling at Dairen and calling call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
 VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to:—
 Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
 King's Building, Tel. No. 274 & 275.

Agents at Canton:—
 Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.

Operating for Eastern services for account of the
 UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TO SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Iris" 20th Oct.
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
 "West Calera" 24th Oct.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to:

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 15, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3003.

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
 and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESSUP" sailing about 14th Oct.
 "WEST JAPPA" sailing about 15th Nov.
 "DELIGHT" sailing about 2nd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
 For rates and full particulars apply to:—

WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings, Telephone 1062.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.
 For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU.

Ship	From Hongkong	Due Honolulu
s.s. "HOOSIER STATE"	Nov. 18th Noon	Dec. 9th
s.s. "EMPIRE STATE"	Dec. 6th Noon	Dec. 24th
s.s. "GOLDEN STATE"	Dec. 14th Noon	Jan. 5th, 1922

For SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA.

s.s. "EMPIRE STATE" sailing Nov. 8th noon.
 SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Suez, Marseille, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Orizaba, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to:—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO." Hotel Manama, Hongkong.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. L. Co.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hailuo & Pakhoi

s.s. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 13th Oct.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAKWA MARU" on or about 13th Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

Branch Office,
 No. 27, Bonham Street, West.
 Tel. No. 155.
 M. KOBAYASHI, Agent,
 Top Floor, King's Building
 Tel. No. 140.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 5th at 10.35.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Forts, etc.—A typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 15 deg. N. and Long. 139 deg. E., moving N.N.W.
 October 5th, at 10.35.—Pressure has increased considerably in the extreme north, the Mongolian anticyclone having strengthened. It has increased moderately at Guam, and decreased slightly at Oahu, and the Bonins, owing to the advance of the typhoon on a N.N.W. track.
 Fresh monsoon may be expected along the Coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.13 inches, against an average of 77.05 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamsaek	The same as Hongkong and Lamsaek No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER 5th, 1921.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.37	43	—	NNE	1	b
Nemuro	5 a.m.	30.08	—	—	WNW	5	1
Hakodate	—	30.16	—	—	NW	1	1
Tokyo	—	30.12	—	—	NW	1	1
Kobe	—	30.08	—	—	SW	1	1
Nagasaki	—	30.01	—	—	NW	1	1
Kagoshima	—	30.00	—	—	N	1	1
Oshima	—	29.99	—	—	N	1	1
Shimonoseki	—	29.98	—	—	NNE	1	1
Isahaya	—	29.90	—	—	N	1	1
Bonin Island	—	29.88	—	—	N	1	1
Wakai	—	29.86	—	—	NNE	1	1
Ichang	—	29.82	—	—	N	1	1
Kiungkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.81	59	100	N	1	1
Keelung	—	29.78	67	91	NNE	4	b
Shanghai	—	29.75	69	75	NW	1	b
Amoy	—	29.73	71	83	NW	4	b
Swatow	—	29.71	67	80	NW	1	b
Taihou	—	29.68	65	85	N	1	b
Taipei	—	29.61	66	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.60	69	—	N	1	b
Koshun	—	29.60	75	—	NNE	6	b
Pescadore	—	29.62	73	—	NNE	7	b
Canton	—	29.61	64	68	N	0	b
Hongkong	—	29.58	73	73	NNE	2	b
Gap Rock	—	29.58	—	—	N	4	b
Macao	—	29.62	68	61	NNE	2	b
Wakai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hailuo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	—	29.80	79	84	NNE	4	o
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.74	75	94	N	1	o
Legaspi	—	29.72	73	98	N	1	o
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilo	—	29.73	77	98	N	2	r
Surigao	—	29.69	79	90	N	1	o
Guam	—	29.66	—	—	NNE	2	o
Yap	—	29.63	—	—	NNE	4	o
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF SKY, by Massé's detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, or gloom, a hail, lightning, or overcast, a passing shower, a squall, rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLARKE, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 5th.

Hongkong Observatory, October 1904.						
	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.			
Barometer	29.53	29.58	29.59			
Temperature	82	73	79			
Humidity	31	73	52			
Wind Direction	SE	ENE	ESE			
Force	1	2	2			
Weather	b	b	c			

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
at "KENTUCKY" ... 8th Oct.
GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
at "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 29th Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
at "CITY OF DELHI" ... 12th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"BURYMECHUS"	via Suez Canal	13th Oct.
"CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st Nov.
"CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	18th Nov.
"KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	17th Nov.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & Co., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
HANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 7th Oct.
MARSHALLS via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUERZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000	On or about 22nd Oct.
	"CORDILLERE" 11,000	On or about 1st Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSCH,
Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 1 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | TUESDAY, Oct. 11th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	18th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARWALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NANZA"	7,000	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,700 | 20th Oct. | Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,400	7th Oct.	Shanghai only.
"KARWALA"	9,000	10th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"TORILLA"	5,300	10th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Oct.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE."SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE."KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... 8th Oct.
"MANILA MARU" ... 20th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Oct.
"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Spain Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.
NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUERZ."BOHNEO MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai."ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Oct.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office."KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Oct.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY."BOHNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Oct.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	On	To
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Oct.	Noon.
LOLO	"HUPH"	On 6th Oct.	Noon.
AMOI, MANILA, Cebu & Lolo	"TAMING"	On 6th Oct.	4 P.M.
HANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANNI"	On 9th Oct.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th Oct.	10 A.M.
NEWCHANG & TIENTSIN	"CHINLIANG"	On 9th Oct.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALAN"	On 11th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 11th Oct.	Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 11th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 13th Oct.	Noon.
MOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 15th Oct.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 15th Oct.	4 P.M.

SIHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 26.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... (for Manila only) ... Oct. 11th
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).
From Hongkong. Active Seattle.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Nov. 11th.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 1st 10 A.M. ... Oct. 2nd Arrive San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "COAXET" ... Oct. 15th.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th.

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Companies points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 6th Floor, Hotel Mandarin. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 29th.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Oct. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mandarin, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 1, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 29th Sept.

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE	AGENTS	5th Floor
2477 & 2478		HOTEL MANDARIN.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For	BOSTON	and/or	NEW YORK

S.S. "GALIC PRINCE" ... (via Suez) Nov. 1st.
For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FUKUNES, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain),
84, George's Building.

Telephone 2165. Telegrams "Fukunese". [71]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1921. AT 9.30 A.M.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Parcel Post Service to Posh and places beyond Nanning is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ...	Shanghai ...	6th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Shanghai ...	6th inst.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...	Express of Russia ...	6th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only, London date, 1st Sept.) ...	Europe ...	7th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Shanghai ...	8th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers, London, 5th Sept.) ...	Kanaka ...	9th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Kanaka ...	10th inst.
JAPAN ...	Benin ...	10th inst.
CALCUTTA and STRAITS ...	Kirita ...	11th inst.
SWAAT ...	Shidwaka ...	12th inst.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA ...	Ats ...	13th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hilo ...	Hilo ...	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and North China ...	Amoy ...	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan ...	Japan ...	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow ...	Swatow ...	Thursday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Parboi and Haiphong ...	Parboi ...	Friday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Boihow and Haiphong ...	Fort Bayard ...	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China ...	*Swatow ...	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia ...	Java ...	Friday, 7th, 11.03 A.M.
Manila ...	Manila ...	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Swatow ...	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Philippine ...	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Bangkok ...	Bangkok ...	Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Bangkok, *Calcutta and Aden ...	*Swatow ...	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and *Philippine Islands ...	Amoy ...	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Shanghai ...	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung ...	Swatow ...	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok ...	*Swatow ...	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
*Tientsin ...	*Tientsin ...	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Boihow and Haiphong ...	Boihow ...	Monday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok ...	*Swatow ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Shanghai ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Swatow ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. ...	Swatow ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Marques, South Africa, India via ...	Marques ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Dhansukodi, Egypt, and *EUROPE ...	Dhansukodi ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
via SUEZ ...	via SUEZ ...	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 8th inst. ...		
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow ...	Swatow ...	Tuesday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via ...	Shanghai ...	Thursday, 13th, 9.15 A.M.
VANCOUVER B.C. ...	Vancouver ...	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, and *North China ...	*Shanghai ...	Friday, 14th, 8.45 A.M.
*Swatow, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. ...	*Swatow ...	Friday, 14th, 8.45 A.M.
Marques, South Africa, India via ...	Marques ...	Friday, 14th, 8.45 A.M.
Dhansukodi, Egypt, and *EUROPE ...	Dhansukodi ...	Friday, 14th, 8.45 A.M.
via MARSEILLES ...	via MARSEILLES ...	Friday, 14th, 8.45 A.M.
Boihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Boihow ...	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. ...	*Swatow ...	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Marques, South Africa, India via ...	Marques ...	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Dhansukodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and *EUROPE via ...	Dhansukodi ...	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
MARSEILLES ...	MARSEILLES ...	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 14th inst. ...		
Shanghai and N. China ...	Shanghai ...	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TITAN"	25th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	8th Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTOR"	15th Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	22nd Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"EUMAEUS"	13th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"TELEMACHUS"	18th Oct.	Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"ANTIOCHUS"	18th Nov.	G. noa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"PELEUS"	10th Nov.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAROS"	5th Oct.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTEUS"	2nd Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	23rd Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"EURYMACHUS"	13th Oct.	via Suez.
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR"	30th Oct.	for Shanghai.
"MENTOR"	15th Nov.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS.

5th October	
On London ...	7 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months sight ...	7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ...	7 1/2
On Paris ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	7 1/2
On New York ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	7 1/2
On Hongkong ...	7 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	7 1/2
On Calcutta ...	7 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	7 1/2
On Shanghai ...	7 1/2
Bank Bills, at sight ...	7 1/2
Credit, at 3 months sight ...	7 1/2
On Yokohama ...	7 1/2
On Manila ...	7 1/2
On Singapore ...	7 1/2
On Batavia ...	7 1/2
On Haiphong ...	7 1/2
On Saigon ...	7 1/2
On Bangkok ...	7 1/2
On Bombay ...	7 1/2
On Madras ...	7 1/2
On Calcutta ...	7 1/2
On Rangoon ...	7 1/2
On Hongkong ...	7 1/2
On Shanghai ...	7 1/2
On Manila ...	7 1/2
On Singapore ...	7 1/2
On Batavia ...	7 1/2
On Haiphong ...	7 1/2
On Saigon ...	7 1/2
On Bangkok ...	7 1/2
On Bombay ...	7 1/2
On Madras ...	7 1/2
On Calcutta ...	7 1/2
On Rangoon ...	7 1/2

Hongkong ...	10
Hongkong ...	10
Hongkong ...	10
Hongkong ...	10
Hongkong ...	10

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Ewing, Esq.—Chairman.
J. M. Downes, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.—W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, Esq.—J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq.—H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARKS BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 25th, 1920.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ...	\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	\$2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	\$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

A Capital ...	F. 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	F. 80,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	F. 18,978,340
Special Reserve ...	F. 40,160,000

Head Office—Amsterdam.
Branches at:
The Hague—Rotterdam.

Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES.

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Batavia	Medan	Soerabaja
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya
Bombay	Palembang	Soerabaya

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc. etc.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSEKAMP,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1921.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 10bis Rue Laflotte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ...	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds ...	Fr. 6,567,208.24

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,
Batavia, Shanghai,
Canton, Nanking,
Djibouti, Peking,
Haiphong, Tientsin,
Hankow, Yunnan,
Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., Morgan J. P. French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA.

Limited.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1918.

Authorized Capital ...	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	\$1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Yung Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chan, Mr. Mei Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yau Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shue,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chia Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Yung Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tui Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE, YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI, SAIGON
SINGAPORE, PENANG
TIENTSIN, HANKOW
MANILA, BATAVIA
SAMARANG, SOERABAYA
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA.

Limited.

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ...	£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,000,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK,
LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,
Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai,
Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore,
Delhi, Karachi, Penang,
Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 30th, 1921.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ...	¥40,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	¥12,728,800.00
Reserve Funds ...	¥8,607,678.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

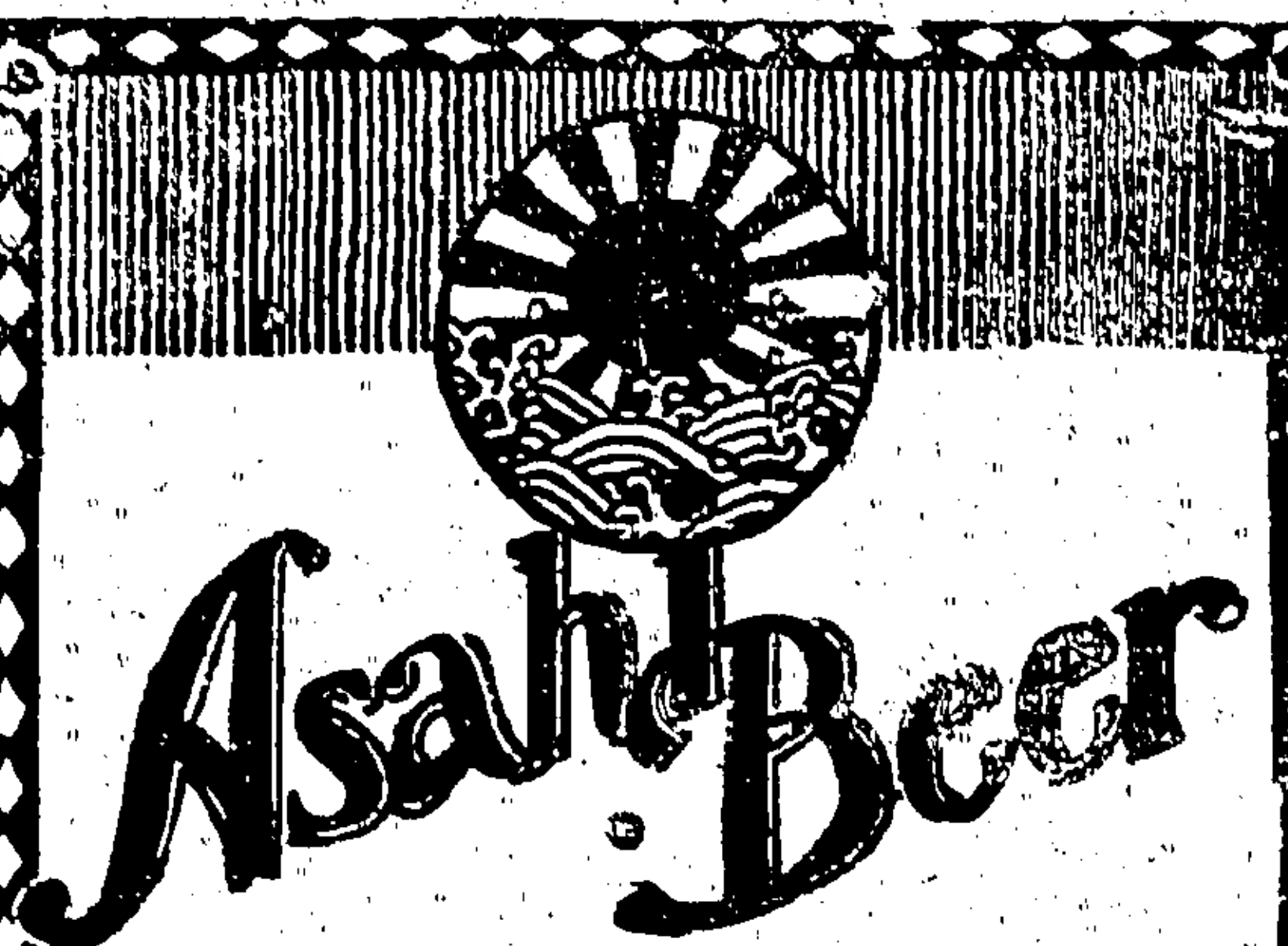
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, Bankers:—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Company, New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE FEE,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1921.



Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STRAITS

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

27th September

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital ...	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over ...	U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BALANCE:

QUANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN.

CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

C. I. SMITH, Acting Manager.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

Limited.

(TAIWAN CHINESE).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ...	Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ...	Yen 11,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORM